FAMILIES, ORDER IT OF YOUR GROCERS
FAMILIES, ORDER IT OF YOUR GROCERS

OR NEAREST DRUGGIST.
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As a BEVERAGE IT CANNOT BE EQUALED
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AS A PURE WINE OF OUR COUNTRY.
A PURE WINE OF OUR COUNTRY.
PRINCIPAL SECONDERS OF THE WINE OF OUR COUNTRY.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT. PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

SUPERIOR TO SCOTCH ALE.

GENTLEMEN, ORDER IT WITH YOUR LUNCH.

GENTLEMEN, ORDER IT FOR YOUR HOMES.

GENTLEMEN, ORDER IT FOR YOUR HOMES.

FOR YOURG MOTHERS IT IS FOOD FOR HERSEL! AND OFFSFRING.

FOR YOUNG MOTHERS IT IS FOOD FOR HERSEL! AND OFFSFRING.

FOR YOUNG MOTHERS IT IS FOOD FOR HERSEL! AND OFFSFRING.

FOR YOUNG MOTHERS IT IS FOOD FOR HERSEL! AND OFFSFRING.

PUT UP IN CONVENIENT FACAGRS.

FOR YOUNG MOTHERS IT IS FOOD FOR HER ELFAND OFFSERING.

PUT UP IN CONVENIENT PACKAGES.

PUT UP IN CONVENIENT PACKAGES.

PUT UP IN CONVENIENT PACKAGES.

IN STONE SOTTLES, HALF RELS., BELS. AND HHOS.

IN STONE SOTTLES, HALF RELS., BELS. AND HHOS.

MCKSIGHT'S MALT Wisk is the pure juice of Barley Malt, and the healthlest beyerage known. The proportion of alcohol (produced in manufacturing) is so small that invalids need exercise but little precaution in the use of it. As a tonic, it is more beneficial in its results thun any article ever presented to the public. It invigorates the digestive organs and resuscitates the debilitated. Browery corner Hawk, Orange and Canal-sta, Albany. THOMAS DAVIS, Sole Agent, No. 99 North Moore-st., N. Y.

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REMOVED TO No. 307 BEGADWAY

CONNECTING WITH HIS BATAAR.

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YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK,

THE PRINCE ALBERT HAT.

Before you buy a Hat,
Call and examine
The Prince Albert Hat,
GENIN, No. 597 Broadway.

The most brilliant Hat
For Young Men.
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E PRINCE ALBERT ... Come and see, Come and see, Gests, No. 507 Broadway. 6 6 6 6 . KNOX'S HAT FOR THE CLERGY .- Those who

want a dignified, becoming, durable and economical HAT, must visit KAOX's No. 212 Broadway, to procure it. His prices are moderate and his fabrics of unrivaled excellence. PARIS SOFT HATS.—A choice supply received late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.

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Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway. GOOD BOOTS-GOOD GAITERS-GOOD SHOES.

WATKINS, No. 114 FULTON-ST., offers a magnificent assortment of Spring styles, of his own manufacture, at moderate prices. The quality of the shoes made by WATKINS is too well known to need politing. ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
A WORD TO FATHERS.
Two THOUSAND SUITS

Two Thousand Suits

of
Boys' Spring Clothing,
Including
School Suits, Cadet Suits, Dress Suits, Raglans, Sacques,
of
All styles, all materials, all sizes.
The most varied assortment in this market,
and at the most undertate prices.
Parents!

Make your selections early.
One price
and
No deviation.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS, and
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Best Goods at Lowest Prices at RANKIN's No. 637 Broadway, and No. 96 Bowery.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS TROM MOTHS.—In putting away Clothing Furs, Curtains, &c., for the season, sprinkle freely with Lyons' MAGNETIC LISECT FOWDER. It is natural death to everything of the insect specie. Moths will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Bedding, Classets, &c. It is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all Furniture. Chithers, Dry Goods, Merchanta, Manufacturers, Furriers and Cardeners should use freely—Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches erawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds.
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that amony;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and monce destroy.
Lyon's Powder is barmiess to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c., Lyon's MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rate and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample Flants, 25c.; regular sizes, 50c, and 35.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of vermin by con-SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. keep the largest assortment of Glass Vigws. Also, Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and Illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

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Price from \$50 to \$125. chines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market. The new FAMILY MACHINES, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting

universal attention. They are much the best Machine ever of The prices of all our Machines have been greatly reduced.

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GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS Family Sewing Machines.

New Styles at Reduced Prices.

No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

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"Of the three prominent Machines now before the public, we have need two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and homestly believe GROVER & BAKER'S to be the very best we have seen."—[Delaware State Reporter.

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DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M.

PATRICK, sele manufacturer of the above celebrated Sayes and PATRIC POWDER, PROOF DEFINACE LOCKS and CROSS SARS, also, Fire and Bucglar Proof Sincenanns and Parlor Sayes, for silver plate, &c. Depat No. 63 Murray-st., corner of Collegeniso, Fire and Burglat Proof SideBoards and Par for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corne place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.) FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

-Warrented to give better satisfaction this market, or money refunded.

P. S.—Sond for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway

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WILDER PATENT
BALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been tested in 280 accidental accid STEARES & MARVIN, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orients

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—|N. Y. Tribuna.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Trines.
Office, No. 503 Broadway, N. Y.

INDEXICAL PUMICE-STONE SOAP—A superior article for Scouring and Whitening the Hands-removing, as if by magic, stains of all kinds, ink, pitch, varnish, &c. No counting-bonse or workshop should be without it. Sold by Higgman & Co., Nos. 161, 386, 511, 756 Broadway.

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STEAM-FITTERS, GAS-FITTERS and PLUMBERS,
BUILDERS OF GAS WORKS.
Octols, Steamboats, Stores, Public Buildings and Private
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Also, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Chios, Glass, Brodzes, Clocks, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware,
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES

compass all in either hemisphere. His amortment of Ladies' Long Brulds, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His spiendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every coe. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

TO THE LADIES ONLY!-The VICTORIA BAN-AGE, (or periodical protector), is now ready at the Truss Establishment of Mesers. MARSI & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, addes whited upon by a female in private salesrooms. For sales il Hegeman & Co.'s, Milhau's, &c.

THE WISDOM OF AGE. THE WISDOM OF AGE.

11 am growing old, and feel it,
But some things I yet can learn;
And one trith—I may reveal it—
Every day I mere discern;
Tis that credit giving tailors,
Such as long ago we saw,
Are in league with sheriffs—jailors,
And the worst limbs of the law!

And the worst limbs of the law!

But the SMITH'S—the great SMITH BROTHERS,
Who sak cass for all they sell,
Offer cheaper than all others,
And in teste and style excet:
For m each "commercial crists,"
They're around with cash in hand,
And their goods are marked at prices,
Which a child can understand!

SMITH BROTHERS 'One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing
Walerooms, Nos. 122, 198 and 140 Fulton-st. N. Y.

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ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL.
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1st. To Beautify the Hair.
2d. To Curther Hair Eleganity.
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6th. To Prevent Hair from Pailing Off.
7th. To Cure all Diseases of the Scalp.
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for the very limit forming oray.

Sin. To Curse Headache.

10th. To Kill Hair Enters.

If you are not satisfied, try it. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor. Take no other. J. Russill. Spaining, No. 27 Tremontel., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.

Sold in New York by Barasis & Park; Carry, Howard, Sanger & Co.; Rushton & Co.; Mrs. Haves Brooklyn, and

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Live. Drops.—The great remedy for Diarrhea. Ten years' experience proves the perfect reliability of this great medicine.

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Bowery, and get abundant testimony from our best chizens 1.

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LIFE DROPS.—The great remedy for Colic. One dose will cure. Call at No. 48 Bowery for a circ uint. 25 cents.

LIFE DROPS.—The great remedy for Colices Morless. Twenty-five cents will buy a bottle, which you would not be without for ten times its cost if you knew the value of it.

Wholesale Depot. No. 48 Bowery. Retailed everywhere at 25 cents; Brooklyn, Mrs. Hayes, Fulton-st.

Is the comet's tail fire or vapor? Is the MAG-NETIC SALVE all it is to be? Try it, for one-half its virtues have not been told. For sale by Dr. S. B. SEITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists. MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only remedy in the whole world

NURE TO EXTERNISATE

Bugs, Rosches, Ants, Moths, Fless, Musik-toes, Rats and Mice,
and all other Vermin and Insects.

For sale by the inventor, Joseph Mayrea, Practical Chemist,
No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Gleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladles, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

\$1,000 REWARD will be paid on the conviction of any one counterfelling Dr. Tomas's Venezias Linimest. It is warranted to cure Group and Dysentery, Colic. See Tarcat, Toothache, Pains of all kinds, and Chronic Rheumatism, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Soid by all the Druggists, at 25 cents and 59 cents. Depot, No. 36 Courtlands at.

CAUTION

All persons are hereby fishidden, under the penalties of the two, against purchasing Sewing Machines of Whitney & Lyon their agents, as their license from me is this day revoked.

New-York, April 28, 1656.

PROF. WOODS HAIR RESTORATIVE is the only ope of the Bald and Grey. It will permanently restors, tatesmen, Judges, Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Ladies and enthemen of all classes teatify to it, and the young, if they use, will preserve the color perfectly, and keep their hair from it, will preserve the color perfectly, and keep their hair from falling to any age.¹ Solid everywhere. Depot No. 312 Broadway, after 1st May at No. 444 Broadway.

HILL'S HAIR DYE 50 cents a box, black or brown, warranted. Depet, No. 1 Barolay-st.; also sold at No. 399 Broadway, and by all Druggista. Infallible ONGURNY and FLO-satia, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. ARCTIC OINT-MENT, for Chaps, Borns, Boils, Bunions, Piles, &c. RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co.'s RADI-

JAL CURE TRUSS. Also, SILE ELASTIC STOCKINGS for variouse reins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Cadles' private rooms, and female attendant.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1859.

Our telegraphic dispatches announce a conflagra tion at Pittsburgh on Saturday last, which destroyed ten steamboats, involving a pecuniary loss of about \$150,000.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. Juarez had issued a general exequatur to all American Consuls in Mexico. The English and French fleets were to leave Sacrificios on the 2d.

The Black River Woolen Mills, at Watertown, N. Y., were burned on Friday last. The building was full of operatives at the time the fire broke out, many of whom jumped from the windows. Two were killed, and thirteen seriously injured,

For three days we have had unusually high temperature, ranging up to midsummer heat, and bringing vegetation forward with remarkable speed. A little rain is desired by the farmers, but they can wait a few days without complaining. The city was taken by surprise, and a general reduction of clothing and a rush to the lager beer suburbs on Sunday was the consequence.

We have advices from California by the overland mail to the 15th, and by way of Panama to the 20th of April. The Sonora, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, brought \$1,700,000 in treasure and 300 passengers. The bill forming the six lower counties of California into a new Territory, to be called Colorado, had passed the Legislature, and been sent to the Governor for his signature. Business was improving in San Francisco, and the mining news was favorable. The news from the Upper Fraser River was favorable.

Anniversary services were held last night by the Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen; the Home for the Friendless; the American Home Missionary Society; the New-York Bible Society; the American and Foreign Christian Union; and the Sabbath School of the Berean Church. The regular reports were presented in some cases; in others there were religious services only. The Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered an elaborate discourse upon the life and character of the late William Jay. On Saturday at Jersey City the American Baptist Free Mission Society celebrated their anniversary.

On Saturday last, Judge Davies sentenced a batch of criminals to what the Court considered their fair legal deserts. Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, was sentenced to be hung on the 2d of July next. Jean Bosquet, half man and half monster in appearance, was sent to Sing Sing for the remainder of his life. John Glass and James Higgins were consigned to the same hospitable quarters for 20 years, for taking the life of a man named Decker. John D. Pfromer, the coffee and cake man who shot a rowdy, was sentenced to four year's imprisonment. Lastly, Joe Coburn, who tried to kill a Metropolitan policeman, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

IS NEUTRALITY POSSIBLE?

The war between Austria and France for the possession of Italy is likely to bring to a decision the much-mooted question whether it is possible for two of the great Powers of Europe to engage in war with each other without involving all the others, and especially whether such a war can go on and Great Britain remain neutral. To judge from past experience, the answer would

be decidedly in the negative. But the great differences in feelings, ideas, political sentiments and theories, at the present moment, from anything to be found in the past, no less than the great changes

which have taken place in the physical condition of nations, must render any conclusions based merely on past experience exceedingly questionable. Great Britain was first led to interfere in the wars of the Continent by her religious sympathies-add to which, that William III., though King of England, was also a Continental Prince, who in fact cared nothing for England, except as he could use her resources for carrying out certain Continental projects in which his heart was bound up. Indeed, it was only on this condition that he consented to be King of England at all, while it was the terror of Popery and of the reimposition upon them of a Popish sovereig 1 whom they had expelled that made the people of England so ready to pour out their blood and to spend their money in the two great Continental wars into which William III. led them. It is hardly necessary to say that upon the England of our time no such impulse acts, and that if she is drawn in now-a-day to be a party to a Continental war, it must be from totally different motives.

In the three great wars in which Great Britain was involved between 1739 and 1783, and in each of which she became more or less mixed up in Continental struggles, the objects which she had in view at the commencement, and, indeed, till the close, were entirely extra-European. They were wars of Commerce and of Territorial Empire in America and India, in which she encountered France as a rival; and it may very well be doubted whether, except with the idea of weakening France abroad by giving her occupation at home, she would have troubled herself much at that time with Continental affairs. This commercial rivalry, and the expectation of extending her extra European dominion by fresh conquests, and thus making up for the loss of the United States, chad also a great deal to do with drawing Great Britain into her war with revolutionary France, by means of which she became so completely complicated in the European contest; though in this case the leading motive undoubtedly was dread of the anti-monarchical and democratic principles which the French Revolutionists had promulgated. The war against Bonaparte was a natural and inevitable sequence of the preceding struggle, the peace of Amiens being in fact only a short and bollow truce-dread of the military ambition of Bonaparte having replaced the terror of Jacobinism with which the struggle had

That rivalry between France and Great Britain for the possession of an empire beyond the seasan idea which the first Napoleon, so long as he remained Emperor, never relinquished-has ceased to have any influence upon the politics of the present day; and it is this fact which has made possible the peace and even the cooperation of France and England, which has of late formed so striking a feature in European politics.

Meanwhile, the motives operating upon British statesmen to avoid any complication in the affairs of Europe, have greatly increased. The late war in which they were involved with Russia was, so far as the English were concerned, not a war to preserve the balance of Europe, but a war for the protection of their Indian Empire. India alone seem likely to afford an ample theater for all the men and all the money and all the military skill which England has to spare. The -idea which long had a powerful influence over the English mercantile class, that war might be made to support itself. has been utterly abandoned. The expenses of modern warfare have more than kept pace with the increased accumulation of wealth, while the complicated operations of modern industry dread alike the drain of capital which war occasions, and the interruptions which it must inevitably occasion.

If the pending struggle confines itself to Italy, it is evidently the present determination of the English not to interfere, at least not by force of arms. Prussia and the other States of the German Confederation would seem disposed to act on the same cautious policy. Wars hitherto between Austria and France have been carried on by a double line of operations; one across the Alps, the other across the Rhine. The recent movements of the troops of the Germanic Confederation look evidently to the preservation of the neutrality of Germany. Should Austria be tolerably successful in holding her own against France, which seems about all that can be anticipated of her, it would seem likely that with the earnest wish beyond all question more decidedly felt both by Government and subjects than ever before to prevent a general conflagration, means might be found to accommodate matters. If, on the other hand, Napoleon should have a run of luck, and, not content with expelling or humbling the Austrians, should undertake to make himself master of Italy, or should desire to emulate his uncle in dictating a peace under the walls of Vienna, it is hard to say to what pass things might not be brought by ambition on the one hand and alarm on the other.

INDIA.

The English Government in India has no sooner suppressed the Sepoy rebellion than it seems in danger of a new outbreak on the part of the English residents. Of course this time it is no question of greased cartridges, pig's fat, or religious scruples, but an affair of the pocket. Among other means resorted to for meeting the enhanced expenses which the late war has occasioned has been an increase of the tariff on imports. The duty on cetten thread, twist and yarn has been raised from three to five per cent; that upon cotton piece goods, woolens, silks, mixtures of silk and cotton, metals and marine stores from five to ten per cent; that on beer and all other fermented liquors from five to twenty per cent. The same duty of twenty per cent has been imposed on coffee, which hitherto paid seven and a-half; upon haberdashery, millinery, &c., which hitherto paid five per cent, and upon tobacco, which hitherto paid nothing. Upon a variety of other articles the duty has been increased from five to ten per cent. The export duty on grain, pulse and indigo has been doubled. The new duties were to go into effect at once, with no delay for the benefit of goods imported or ordered under the expectation of the continuance of the old rate of duties.

The merchants of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta have held meetings to protest against these new duties. They represent them as an attack upon Anglo-Saxon enterprise, and as in direct conflict with the duty of the Government to foster and encourage European commerce, the introduction of European capital and the energy and emulation of the foreign inhabithats by giving a stimulus to trade. They are, in fact, denounced as part of a system, ascribed to Lord Canning, for keeping down the English civil element in India.

The Governor-General, not having shown any disposition to yield, energetic remonstrances against the new duties have been sent to the home Government.

In the mean time, an important movement is on gelo and the Revival of Art.

feet in England for improving the moral, social and intellectual condition of the people of India, through the medium, not of trade, but of educa-We allude to the "Christian Vernacular "Education Society," under the management of a Committee, including representatives of every religious denomination having missions in Hitherto, vernacular instruction in India has been mainly confined to the native schools, which, for the most part, are wretched enough, few in number and bad in quality, pothing being taught in them but the mere elements of reading and writing. The pupils rarely get on so far as to read with fluency, and even if they did, the profit might be questionable, as the only vernacular literature of a popular kind consists of extracts from the Hindoo Mythology always puerile and often disgustingly obscene. It was in part at least this circumstance which has led to the introduction of the English language into most of tne missionary schools. But this necessity of beginning by learning a new tongue, must, of course, fimit the pupils to a small number, and the idea has gradually spread that to reach the mass of the population, they must be taught in their own languages. This idea, successfully carried out in a few cases, it is proposed to extend. The object of the new society is to combine the benefits of both methods by employing native teachers previously trained in the existing schools, or, if that supply should prove short, in others established for that express object. It is proposed to use school books prepared for the purpose; nor is any serious objection anticipated to the use of translations of the Bible; for however prompt the Hindoos may be to resent any interference with their religious observances, they do not object to read Christian bocks. Cases have, indeed, been known where the Brahmin teachers of native schools, finding that the missionary schools attracted a greater number of pupils than their own, have introduced the Bible in hopes of filling their empty benches.

This week is to be signalized by a series of public exhibitions, statuesque, pictorial, botanical, pomo logical, profane, pious, vocal, instrumental, ornithological, oratorical, civil, military, multiform and omnivorous, at the Palace Garden, in aid of a new project, whereby fatherless and motherless girls will be taught Horticulture practically and scientifically-taught on a piece of ground already given by a generous lady, and only needing buildings and adornments to put the theory in practice-on a piece of ground on Long Island, forty miles from the City, tangent to the railroad, and commanding for its products the swift sales and fat prices of the City markets. The advertisement of this scheme will fully explain its details-of how on one night one man will talk English, and on another night another man will sing German; of how the Brooklyn rhetoric of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be succeeded by the Viennese Non più andrai of Herr Formes; of how on one night Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania will discourse on Land for the Landless; and on another of how the Seventy-first Regiment will show that military spurs can be mixed with crinoline and no tears follow; of how these transcendental junketings in aid of the poor and unhappy will be elaborately jolly and seductively instructive; of how they will be kept up May 9 (to-night), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16-the object always the same but the attraction varied. The orators are all warranted; but we do hope that one of them will make a break-down, just by way of variety, for too much consecutively displayed talent is like too much linked sweetness long drawn out in treacle diet.

-Our heavy man finishes this article, the subect, in his opinion, demanding more sober treatment. He lays down the subject under heads:

I. One-half of mankind is womankind (or ought to be). II. All women if not married, or before they get married, have to support themselves not unfre-

quently. III. A woman's dress should be handsome, and during the age of coquetry, which lasts sometimes sixty years, she has to dress particularly well, and that costs money: and her board and lodging require as much as a man's.

IV. Notwithstanding these scintillating facts, the occupations she is permitted to fill are few, and the reward of her labors scant-not half or a fourth of what man gets-and, seeculations thrown in, not a hundredth or a thousandth part.

V. It is the duty, therefore, of those who love jus tice and mercy and the sex, to diversify womanly toils and increase womanly reward.

VI. It is the best reward where health and pe cuniary profit are combined; and certainly the dainty care of fruits and flowers under the healthful heavens, is one of the sweetest occupations the sex could indulge in.

VII. But this cannot be pursued in a disorderly or illogical manner. It requires instruction, combination, cooperation. The scheme in question aims at these. It seeks to form a complete horticultural school and home for orphan girls, where, under the supervision and lecturing of a scientific and practical gardener and the care of a matron they may learn all that is required to render them mistresses of the art as well as of domestic economy, and thereby profit to the extent of having an excellent profession-excellent as regards remuneration, health and independence-and be good housewives as well. That the public will be roused to assist generously the object cannot be doubted, considering its eligibility and the nature of the festival in its favor continued so elaborately through this week up to Monday next.

President Buchanan's appointment of Col. Wm. D. Bishop as Commissioner of Patents, is not in accordance with his established rule in such cases. He ought, according to precedent, to have appointed Col. B.'s late colleague, Samuel Arnold, for he was, all things considered, much worse thrashed in the late election than Col. Bishop was

We learn that arrangements have been completed for building a new theater on Union square, between the Union-square Hotel and the Fourth avenue Miss Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Bourcicault) is to be the proprietor of the establishment, whose construction and furnishing will be immediately commenced, under the experienced and skillful oversight of Mr. Bourcicault. The house will be finished and ready for opening on the 1st of September next. The lessee and manager will be Mr. W. Stuart, who won such popularity in conducting Wallack's Theater in 1857 and 1858. The edifice is to be of iron throughout, and will be entirely fire-proof. It will possess many improvements in its structure and arrangements, and afford comfortable places for about 2,000 people. Mr. Bourcicault will, as we believe, fill in it the position of dramatic director and stage manager.

LECTURES .- Mr. Lord had a crowded audience or Friday evening at the Brooklyn Atheneum. To morrow evening he gives his lecture on Michael An-

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, May 8, 1859. Dispatches for Mr. McLane were completed yesterday, and are confined mainly to the subject of protection for American citizens in Mexico. They confer general discretion in certain contingencies. The President admits that he has no power to do more, and regrets that Congress did not grant his request. No additional vessels will be ordered to Vera Cruz. There are two there now which are deemed sufficient for all purposes

except aggressive operations. After deciding to remove Judge Cradlebaugh, the President now hesitates, and a compromise is proposed through emphatic instructions to the Judge. The Sabine is expected daily at New-York from Paraguay. She will repair there and go to the Brazil station. Mr. Hatch, ex-Member of Congress from Buffalo, is here seeking, but not finding, a place.

finding, a place.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

The Hen. Mr. Hatch of New-York, was tendered an appointment some weeks ago by the Administration, which he will now probably accept.

Count Sartiges, the French Minister, has had a protracted interview with the Secretary of State. Mons. Belly's operations in Central America, he says, are not locked upon favorably by the Emperor Napoleon.

Instructions to Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston will be dispatched to Utah on Monday by a special bearer. Advices just received mention that a better state of feeling exists there, and the probabilities are that all the difficulties will soon terminate.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, arrived here to-day; also, the Hon. Mr. Jewitt of Kentucky, and are stopping at Willard's.

stopping at Willard's. Washington, May 8, 1859.

WASHINGTON, May S, 1853.

The Mobile Register of Tuesday, last, contains the eply of ex-Minister Forsyth to the recent editorial in reply of ex-Minister Fersyth to the recent editorial in The Constitution, which assigned certain reasons why he was not set back as our Minister. He says that the records of the Department show that it is unequivecally false, that he was the first foreign minister to receguize the Zuloaga Government, and that just the reverse of this is true. He was the last, and that it was after this that the Juares Government was formed at Queretaro. He adds that it is the reverse of truth that he was obnoxious to the Liberal party, and it was to his notorious sympathy for it that he was indebted for the harred and hostility of the Zuloaga Government, resulting at last in foreing him to break off his relations with it. He severely criticises the course of the Administration towards him.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. RIVER DU LOUPE, May 8-8,30 p. m.

The weather is fine, with a light westerly wind, but there are as yet no signs of the steamship Anglo-Saxon, now fully due, with Liverpool dates to the

Four Days Later from California.

[By the Overland Mail.] St. Louis, May 8, 1859. The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 15th ult., arrived last night.

The bill forming the six lower counties of California into a new Territory called Colorado, had passed the State Senate, and been sent to the Governor for

approval.

Advices from Oregon are to April 6. S. J. McCor-mick, Dem., had been elected Mayor of Portland by a mick, Dem., had been elected Mayor of Portland by a large majority.

The steamer Brother Jonathan had brought Victoria dates of the 9th of April, an 1 \$100,000 in gold dast. The news from the Upper Fraser is very encouraging. The lower country was nearly deserted, and laborers were not to be had at any price.

The San Francisco markets were unchanged.

There had been no arrivals from or departures for Atlantic ports since the last mail.

STILL LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

STILL LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New-Orleans, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

The steam-hip Coatzacoalcos brings San Francisco dates of the 20th April.

The steam-hip Sonora left San Francisco on that day, with \$1,700,000 in treasure and 300 passengers, for Pannas.

Panama.
The ship Dragon, from Boston, is the only additional arrival from Atlantic ports at San Francisco.
The mining news is favorable.
Business was improving at San Francisco.

The Canadian Telegraph Lines. MONTHEAL, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

The extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's line to Father Point is progressing rapidly. Less frost has been found in the ground than was expected, and the poles are already set and the wire stretched twenty miles below River du Loup. Unless the weather should be very unfavorable, the extension to Father Point will be finished by the 1st of June.

Ten Steamboats Destroyed.

Риттявсян, Saturday, May 7, 1859. At a quarter after twelve to-day, a fire broke out in the steamer Henry Graff, which quickly communicated to the adjoining boats, and in less than five minutes ten steamers were enveloped in flames, and soon proved a total loss. The following are the names of the boats destroyed: The Henry Graff, Panola, Jennie Gray, Capitell Bluffs, James Wood, J. H. Conn, Potomae, Belmort, Cremonia and Commerce.

The flames spread with terrific rapidity, and the heat was very great, and fears were entertained for the safety of the warehouses on Water street, the exertions of the firen en being principally devoted to them.

The amount of freight on the boats was not large, but some little on the wharf was destroyed. he steamer Henry Graff, which quickly

ome little on the wharf was destroyed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its usual good luck. escaped almost scot free. Its shipments of merchandise for the West were on board the Economy and South America, which escaped entirely. The latter, fortu-nately having steam up, was the means of saving all the other boats—some thirty, now here—from total destruction. She took a fleet of four boats nearest to bose on fire, and towing them away, left a gap which nade it possible to save the rest.

It is yet unknown how the fire originated.

The less is estimated at \$155,000, of which \$10,000 is on freight. The amount of insurance, as far as ascertained, is \$50,000, mostly in Pittsburgh offices.

Peace Among the Indians.

Major Vaughan, Agent of the Blackfeet Indians, arrived yesterday from Fort Benton, head waters of the Missouri River, and reports universal peace among the Indians. Major Vaughan is on his way to Wasn-

A Brass Foundery Destroyed.

The brass foundery of Henry T. Litchfield, on Lewis street, East Boston, was burned this morning, together with all its contents. Loss 9,000. No insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as during the night several unsuccessful attempts were made to fire other places.

News from Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

The Sauta Fé mail of the 18th ult. reached Independence this evening. Gen. Covert, Agent of the Navace Indians, reports that they are all quiet and peacea-

Collision and Loss of Life.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 7, 1859. The steamers Lucy May and Ce lar Rapida collide yesterday morning, near Quincy, and the former sank immediately. Three deck passengers are reported lost.

The Weather in Boston.

The weather has been hazy and sultry to-day, with a southerly wind, and the thermometer at 2 p.m. stood at 875.

Markets. PHILADELPHIA. May 7.—FLOUR active and advancing: sales of superfine at \$6.750.57. WHEAT active and 3 cents higher; White, \$4.153. Red, \$6.1670.81.70. Corn series at \$60. White avadvanced \$200.00. also of Ohio at \$20.200.00. now held higher. Would have a compared \$200.00. also of Ohio at \$20.200.00. now held higher. Mosille, May 5.—Corton quiet; males to day 300 bales; sales of the week 5.500 bales; receipts do., 5.250 bales, assimst 10.500 bales at year; receipts at this port ahead of last year, 173,500 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 5-16d. Sterling Exchange, 9.200.

ales: stock in port. 73,500 bales. FREIGHTS to account thering Exchange, 9639;
Monne, May 7.—Corron dull; sales to-day 1,600 bales; Midiling 120.; market closed quiet.
CHARLESTOS, May 5.—Corron depressed, market at a standctill. Receipts of the week, 4,150 bales. Sinck in port, 62,000 Ballymone, May 7.—Flour quiet; Howard Street superfine held at \$5.75, without sales. Whear unchanged. Corn steady and less buoyant. Provisions steady. Whiskey firm; Ohio 274c. Tie. Cincinnati, May 7.—Flows firm at \$5.75@\$6.80. Whisky has advanced, and is selling at 25c. Bacon buoyant; Sides 51@ 51c., closing at 769c. Ponk and Lake quiet.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Saturday, May 7, 1839.

By the arrival of the Coatzacoalcos, we have Year Cruz dates to May 1.

Gen. Robles with 1,700 men was at Jalapa, and Ga. Ampudia with 2,000 men was encamped before the

Juarez had issued a general exequatur to all Amer ican Consuls.

The English and French fleets were to leave Sacrificios on the 3d.

Advices from Acapulco of April 27, state that the Liberals had taken San Blas, Mazaltan, Manzanillo and

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Gaceta Oficial of Havana of the 29th of April contains some documents relative to the late attempt at fill bustering in Cuba. They were inclosed in letter from Secretary Vigil, stating the Captain-Geaeral had received a letter from the Spanish Consul-General in Hayti, informing him that the American bark African, Capt. Britton, arrived there on the Pat from New-York, with 250 muskets, bayonets and ammunition, belonging to 35 persons who were on board. The Haytien Government seized the arms. These 35 persons paid \$1,000 to be landed opposite Nuevas Grandes, but the bad weather rendering that impossible, they were taken to Port-au-Prince, where they now are in complete destitution, no vessel being willing to take them on board, and the United States Consul declining to take them under his protection. because their names do not appear on the manifest of the African, and because they have nothing to prove that they are citizens of the United States. Some time before the reception of this letter a war vessel had been sent to Port-au-Prince, bearing instructions to the Consul to make the proper demands on the Haytien Government in regard to these men.

Inclosed letters from J. E. Hernandez to the 'New-York Commission" give an account of the voyage. The passage was long. On the afternoon of the 7th uit, they were startled by the appearance of a war-vessel; they had previously decided to land next morning at 2 o'clock. Another letter contains the reasons why they could not land, the great distance at which the Captain of the African wished to keep from the shore; the insufficiency of the three boats of the bark to take them all at once with their arms and ammunition; they would have to leave 1,000 pounds of balls behind as well as some of their number. They therefore resolved to put in at Portan Prince to procure new means for putting their plans into execution. They threw great blame on the Captain of the African, who, they say, had no boats fit to land them with, who dared not venture near the shore, and who did not come within a long distance of Nuevas Grandes, where he had agreed to take them. They protest generally against this, and threaten to prosecute Capt. Britton for damages. Thirty of them sign this protest, as follows:

Thirty of them sign this protest, as follows:

Juan H. Felix, Fernando C. Pino, M. Ramirez, Aruego de
Ramon Zequera Ferrang, Manuel J. Garcia, Pabio A Golibart,
Augustin H. Mojarrieta, Manuel J. Garcia, Inés J. Prieto, Marcos Cabrera, Ignacio Vunez, V. Corneito Riceson, Alejandre
Arcos, Francisco Lahens, Demingo Alvarez, Juan Talavera,
Felipe Fuentes, Pelegrin Barnet, Enrique Frito, Baldemeno Valdez, Vicente Pledrahita, Antonio Lahens, Andrés Cells, Luis
Fernandez, Manuel Moreno, Gaspar Silva, Miguel Zaldivar, Antonio
Maria Betancourt, Emilio Ramirez, Laureano Pena, Manuel
Willegers. The Gaceta is authority for the following particu

lars in relation to some of these men: lars in relation to some of these men:

Miguel Zakiivar—ordered to be arrested, July 16th, by the first
Alcade of Hyama, under a charge of negro stealing.

Manuel Ramirel Tapta—ordered to be arrested in 1836 as a rob-Juan Ta'avero-ordered to be arrested for homicide, in July,

Francisco Labens—ordered to be arrect d, in 1844, for breaking his limits.

Ramon Zequeira Perragut—escaped prisoner and the chief of a band of brigands, who fled to the United States to escape general

hand of brigands, who fied to fae United States to escape general indignation.

Ince Figures Pricto—escaped prisoner and the chief of a band of brigands, who fled to the United States to escape general indignation.

Cornelio Riberon—escaped from the Penitentiary, and chief of a band of brigands.

Felipe Feartre—escaped from the Penitentiary, and chief of a band of brigands.

Marcos Cabrera—ordered to be arrested for robbery.

Lynadio Nunez—ordered to be arrested for robbery.

Domingo Alvarea—ordered to be arrested for ordinary crimes.

Andres Celta—ordered to be arrested for ordinary crimes.

Manuel Ignacio Bazan—ordered to be arrested for ordinary crimes.

A letter from one of the fillibusters to his uncle, N. M. Prieto, No. 535 Powell street, Philadelphia, asks for money to get home with. He says that he shall blow his brains out if compelled to stay in Port-au-Prince; it is such a miserable place that it is impossible even to rob there. The old woman, he says, must send him something. The Company is reduced to "35 poor devils," who havn't a cent, and have no clothes but those they have on. All their ammunition was wet, and if they had attempted to land, the crazy old boats of the African would have drowned

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASE.

FOUR OF THE RESCUERS SENTENCED-THE WAR STEAMER MICHIGAN AT CLEVELAND-MANI-FESTO FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

CLEVELAND, Friday noon, May 6, 1859. Last night the Marshal sent for three of the alleged rescuers, who were out on bail, to come in, and on their arrival he urged them to plead "guilty," and throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court. One of these, Mr. Williams, with Cummings, who was arrested while in the city yesterlay, and Mesars. Niles and Mandeville, who were at home on their recognizances at the time of the commitment of the twenty to jail, and had also been sent for by the Marshal, appeared in Court this morning, and after an apolegy offered in their behalf by the District-Attorney, who said that they had been influenced by the Observer. pology offered in their behalf by the District-Attorney, be said that they had been influenced by the Oberlin Higher-Law fanatics, and had acted in the rescue from ingenious and malicious misrepresentations," pleaded guilty. Judge Wilson then sentenced them to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs, and to

"twenty-four hours' imprisonment."

None of these four were Oberlin men. They were all residents of Wellington. The Marshal told them that the "Oberlinites" need not think that they could get "off so easily; they might as well give up at once, for "they would be beaten." This sounds well, indeed, from the officer who is to select the Juries which are to try the cases of the others. The object seems to be to get rid of all except the Oberlin men, and then to put all the odium upon them, resurrecting all the old projudices against Oberlin as a noted Anti-Slavery town, and bringing this to bear upon future trials. twenty-four hours' imprisonment.'

and bringing this to bear upon future trials.

The war-steamer Michigan is now in the harbor, having come in last night. It is not known how long she will remain here. she will remain here.

Judge Wilson is getting fidgetty, Belden furious and raving. They evidently consider it as nearly certain that on the sentence of Bushnell a writ of habeas carpus will be granted by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and that an attempt will be made to bring him before all the members of the Court in Chambers. Belden wishes to intimidate the State authorities. His manners and actions are the result of a combination of this wish and natural anger.

Marshal Johnson last night received a letter from Attorney-General Black, who states that the President had heard of the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant the habeas corpus on the late application. He directs
the Marshal, in case any writ of that character is
hereafter issued by a State Court, "to resist it all haz"ards, and by every means in his power." We shall

FROM TRUXILLO.-By the brig Favorita, Capt. Prince, from Truxillo and Omos, we have dates from the former place to the 22d of April, and from Omos to the 15th. A difficulty had arisen between the Honduras and the Spanish officials relative to the port charges and export duties of Spanish vessels, the Honduras Government wishing to place Spanish vessels on the same footing that Honduras vessels were when in. Spanish ports. This was protested against by the Spanish officials, and a war vessel was sent for from Havana, who forcibly took the Spanish brig Fremeo ut of port and conveyed her to Havana.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED EXPRESS DEFAULTER. N. Mareney, recently the Agent of the Adams Express Company at Montgomery, Ala., we arrested n Saturday night in this city, and was, 'at the suit of the Express Company, brought by their counsel, C. A. Seward, esq., and held to bail by Judge Nelson, in the sum of \$80,000. He is charged with having robbed the Express Company of \$50,000. It is said he was on his way to Europe.